Figures 9 to 9i demonstrate different methods of attachment between the valve and stent according to the present invention;

Figure 10 illustrates a dipping mandrel with an extra portion, which improves the sealing ability of the valve, according to the present invention;

Figures 11a to 11c illustrate a valve mounted on a stent with an extra support, which improves the force distribution on the valve material and facilitates prolonged durability of the valve, according to the present invention;

Figures 12a to 12c depict a valve with rigid supports according to the present invention, located substantially in the center of its leaflets. This design allows the valve leafs to perform without outer support;

Figures 13a to 13c illustrate the manufacturing of a reinforced PU tube composed of strong fiber from PU, PET or other and a softer PU coating, for serving as the supporting structure;

Figures ~~14a~~ 14 to 14c demonstrate incorporation of heavy metal markers on the stent, according to the present invention. These markers allow orientation control while positioning the device at the required location;

Figures 15a to 15c demonstrate a valve with radio-opaque coating, according to the present invention, which allows imaging of the valve motion under angiogram;

Figures 16a to 16c illustrate a procedure, which helps in accurate positioning the valve device with respect to the longitudinal orientation;

Figures 17a and 17b describe a valve device according to the present invention, comprising one valve assembly mounted on a stent and an additional portion with a stent only. This allows placing the device in a way that coronaries are not blocked, longitudinal positioning thus becomes less sensitive and the extra stent decreases the risk of device migration within the vasculature;